FACTS ON FILE

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Week in Headlines

International

UN Assembly condemned Reds for Korean war atrocities.

Anti-Red South Korean POWs rejected "explanations."

French Premier won confidence test prior to Big 3 talks.

Indo-Chinese rebels put out peace feeler to France.

UN rejected Red "peace" plan.

United States

Dulles, Eisenhower rebuked McCarthy on Allied relations.

Sen. Jenner agreed to question Gouzenko on Canada's terms.

Armed forces considered 10% manpower cut.

Strike halted N.Y. newspapers.

Died: dramatist Eugene O'Neill.

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Murders Blamed on Soviet

Allies Start POW Talks

U.S. delegate Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. charged before the UN Gen. Assembly in New York Nov. 30 that Russians headed Korean prison camps where Communists murdered Allied captives. 38,000 Allied troops & Korean civilians were victims of Red atrocities and "over 35,000 of these are dead," he said.[1] He introduced a resolution of "grave concern" which the Assembly adopted Dec. 3.

The atrocity charge was denied by Soviet-bloc delegates who said the accusation was manufactured as a cover-up for U.S. germ warfare & bombing of civilians.[2]

Atrocity Details Presented

Lodge's charge was preceded by distribution to Assembly delegates Nov. 28 of a 162-page report on atrocities prepared by the U.S. Defense Dept.[1] and composed largely of excerpts from testimony of repatriated Allied POWs. It estimated the "grand total of probable atrocity victims" at 29,815 (Lodge raised this to 38,000), consisting of 11,622 UN troops (6,113 Americans), 17,354 civilians & 839 of undetermined status.

The report said: "Prisoners were shot down in cold blood . . . burned alive . . . beaten to death," killed by "forced marches in frigid weather under conditions in which they would either die of malnutrition & disease, expire because of untended wounds or become so weak that they could then be easily disposed of by open murder." Many atrocities occurred while UN forces were advancing, indicating "a callous effort to kill off prisoners of war & civilians . . . before they could be rescued . . ." "By denial of food, absence of medical care, beatings or outright shootings, the Communists attempted to force 'confessions,' coerce prisoners into supporting Communist propaganda efforts and [become] informers. . . ."[3]

Assembly Votes Censure

Lodge Nov. 30 introduced a resolution sponsored by the U.S., Britain, France, Australia & Turkey calling on the Assembly to: (a) express "grave concern" over the atrocities and (b) condemn such acts "as a violation of rules of international law & basic standards of conduct & morality & as affronting human rights & the dignity & worth of the human person."

Wide World

Huang Hua (left) & Ki Sok Bok, Foreign Ministry counselors of Red China & North Korea, respectively, who faced Arthur H. Dean[4] of the U.S. in pre-peace parley talks.

This was adopted by 42-5 Assembly vote Dec. 3 with 10 abstentions & the 5-nation Soviet bloc in opposition.

Charges Debated

Lodge said Nov. 30 that "the mass executions of Korean civilians . . . were done by authority of a purely political agency, the North Korean political security police." He saw "a sort of common dedication to wholesale brutality" in "these facts: that the leading men of the North Korean regime & the North Korean Army were for the most part Soviet citizens; that the North Korean political security police carried out many of the mass murders; that Soviet officers were at the top of the command structure over the prison camps in North Korea."[5]

Polish Dep. Forgn. Min. Marian Naszkowski retorted Nov. 30 that the charges were made to "wash off the stains of guilt" from U.S. germ war & bombings of civilians and to gain support in the arms race.

Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky Dec. 1 called the accusations "lies, fraud, slander & libel" "concocted" to wreck the peace talks. He said that Americans & South Koreans had committed war crimes, that U.S. planes (not the Communists) had killed many of the alleged atrocity victims. Australia's Sir Percy Spender said Vishinsky's reply was as "irresponsible & evil as any speech ever made in this Assembly."

Lodge challenged Vishinsky Dec. 2 to let an impartial Intl. Red Cross commission investigate atrocity charges in Korea & Red China. Vishinsky spurned the challenge. Vishinsky's counter-charge that Americans massacred Communist POWs on Koje Island was denied by Lodge Dec. 2. He said Koje riots were "masterminded" by North Korean Gen. Nam Il, "a former Soviet Army officer & a Soviet citizen," to put the UN command "in the worst possible light" during truce talks.[6]

Senator Probes Atrocities

U.S. Senate hearings on the atrocities were opened in Washington Dec. 2 by Chrmn. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.) of a subcommittee of the McCarthy Investigations Subcom.

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, U.S. Army Chief of Staff & ex-commander in Korea, testified Dec. 2 that the Communists had conducted "a program of brutality & extermination against prisoners of war that probably has no parallel in modern times." Repatriated U.S. POWs told of prisoners massacred by the Reds, of beatings, brainwashings & death marches.

POWs Reject UN

Allied "come-home" talks to pro-Red POWs in neutral custody got under way Dec. 2 with the interviewing of 30 South Koreans by 5 ROK offi-

1—see p. 373D1 2—see p. 366A3 3—see p. 353E3 4—see photo p. 353 5—see pp. 353G3-354A1 6—see p. 262A3 (See Index Sections for other references to people & subjects mentioned in white News Section)

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Churchill Completes War History

Triumph & Tragedy, 5th & final volume of Sir Winston Churchill's memoirs, The Second World War, was published in the U.S. by Houghton Mifflin Nov. 30, his 79th birthday. Most of it had been published serially during November by the N.Y. Times and Life magazine in the U.S.[1] The book (799 pp., $6, Book-of-the-Month Club selection for December) covered the final phase of the war from the Normandy landings (June 1944) to Churchill's defeat in Britain's post-VE elections (July 1945). Its title referred to the East-West breach developing after victory.

Churchill wrote: Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's illness caused him to lapse into "faraway" moods during the Yalta Conf.; the Yalta decisions might have produced peace had not Russia violated them; Anglo-U.S. disputes with the Kremlin materialized before FDR's death over Red intrigues in Italy & Poland, but FDR's last message to Churchill in 1945 expressed belief that most issues would "straighten out"; Churchill introduced the "Iron Curtain" phrase in a message to Pres. Truman in May 1945; Truman at Potsdam was "a resolute & fearless man, capable of taking the greatest decisions," but was hampered by ignorance of the situation & adherence to old policies that FDR might have discarded.

On the A-bomb: Its successful test (July 1945) was reported to U.S. War Secy. Henry L. Stimson at Potsdam in a message saying, "Babies satisfactorily born." There was "never a moment's discussion" between Truman & Churchill whether it should be used on Japan to end the war & save millions of casualties. When Truman took Stalin aside & told him of the new weapon, Stalin "seemed to be delighted." But Truman told Churchill afterward, "He never asked a question."[2]

cers. The captives, including 3 women, all rejected repatriation.

Allied observers said the first 30 were staunch Communists chosen by Red leaders of their compound as certain not to waver. They shouted Communist slogans and sang Red songs as they marched to the explanation center but then listened politely to the persuasion officers & to the tape-recorded ROK national anthem. American officers scheduled to interview 22 American POWs sat as observers.

The UN command planned to interview 30 ROK prisoners a day and to finish talks with the remaining 298 South Koreans (including one woman) before going on to the 22 Americans & one Briton. Interviewed prisoners were to be segregated from non-interviewed ones—a procedure the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. had not permitted with anti-Red POWs.[3]

6 South Koreans (including one woman) & one American had chosen repatriation before the interviews started. A 7th Korean escaped.[4]

Red Plan for Conference

Communist negotiators in Panmunjom proposed Nov. 30 that the Korean political (peace) conference open in New Delhi Dec. 28 with Russia sitting as a "neutral" & with neutrals having no vote. The Reds asked for India, Indonesia, Pakistan & Burma as Asian neutrals.

U.S. special envoy Arthur H. Dean called the offer a "joke" but did not reject it outright. He said Dec. 3 that insistence on Russia as a neutral could delay the conference "indefinitely & perhaps forever."

North Korean delegate Ki Sok Bok retorted that Dean was "stalling" to keep the conference from meeting until it was too late to discuss anti-repatriate POWs.

It was reported that South Korea, which considered India pro-Red, would veto New Delhi as the site.

The Communists presented their plan after rejecting new proposals by Dean Nov. 28. Dean had offered to drop UN resistance to the presence of neutrals provided they sat as "non-voting observers." But he had insisted on a "2-sides" conference with Russia on the Red side.[5]

Rhee, Chiang Pledge 'Unity'

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee & Chinese Natl. Pres. Chiang Kai-shek affirmed in a joint statement in Taipeh, Formosa Nov. 28 that their 2 countries "stand firmly united in our determination to mobilize all our moral & material forces to defeat the aggressors in Asia." They urged "all free countries of Asia to organize a united anti-Communist front" and called for backing of "other freedom-loving nations."

Rhee flew to Formosa Nov. 27 in the personal plane of Gen. John E. Hull, U.S. Far East commander. He conferred with Chiang for 3 days and returned to Seoul Nov. 29. He confirmed that he & Chiang were negotiating an alliance but refused to say whether Chiang's troops would be used in Korea if fighting resumed. His trip was described officially as a "courtesy call."[6]

Korea Roundup

Pusan, South Korea was swept Nov. 27-28 by fire which started in a squatter shack. The flames destroyed 6,000 homes & buildings, including a railroad station & 2 major structures at the U.S. Army's Korean Base Hq. At least 3 persons died & 40 (including 20 U.S. GIs) were injured. 31,000 were left homeless. . . . **Lt. Col. Vojtech Bagda**, Czech armistice supervisor, shot himself in the head in his Inchon quarters Nov. 26 shortly before he was to return behind the "Bamboo Curtain." He was operated on aboard the U.S. Navy hospital ship *Consolation*, then turned over to the Communists on Red insistence Nov. 28 despite warnings of U.S. doctors that moving him endangered his life.

Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. refused Nov. 27 to take responsibility for 3 North Korean soldiers who fled across the neutral zone to the UN side.[7] . . . **South Korea** declared martial law Dec. 1 in the southeast, where ROK Army troops were scheduled to come to the aid of national police in cleaning out Red guerrillas.[8] . . . **U.S. Congressional Medal of Honor** was awarded posthumously Dec. 1 to Maj. Charles L. Loring Jr., who crashed his crippled jet plane into Communist gun emplacements & destroyed them Nov. 22, 1952. He was the 2d USAF man to win the CMH in Korea.

ROK Pres. Rhee awarded a presidential unit citation to the U.S. 5th AF Dec. 1. . . . **Ex-Sr. Lt. Noh Keun Suk**, former North Korean pilot who surrendered a MIG to the Allies, has received a $100,000 check as his promised reward, the USAF announced Nov. 28. The USAF will help him put it into a trust fund to pay for his education at a U.S. engineering school and for support of his mother.[9] . . . **Indian Amb. B. N. Chakravarty**, NNRC vice chairman, left Panmunjom for home for health reasons Nov. 28.

BIG 4 RELATIONS

West Studies Parley Bid

The Western Big 3 indicated this week they would agree to Russia's proposal for a 4-power Foreign Ministers meeting, without preliminary conditions, on European problems.

But the U.S., more skeptical than Britain & France of accepting Russia's Nov. 26 offer at face value, won a delay in the West's reply to Moscow. That was left for final decision to the Dec. 4-8 Bermuda meeting of Pres. Eisenhower, British Prime Min. Churchill, French Premier Laniel & their Foreign Ministers. Pres. Eisenhower said Dec. 2 they would study the Soviet proposal very carefully.

Reds Score EDC, Stress China

The Soviet note, released Nov. 27 by the U.S. State Dept., made clear Russia's intention to bring into any 4-power talk the issue of Red China's role in world affairs. Moscow demanded Red China's inclusion in a "near future" ministerial conference. However, the Russians did not make discussion of European problems dependent upon a 5-power meeting. They repeated attacks on West European defense plans as "incompatible

1—see Vol. VII, p. 155M 2—see p. 377D2 3—389D-F3 4—354B-D2 5—389C1-C3 6—381G2, 254C3 7—398G3 8—315F3 9—339F1

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with the interests of security in Europe," to which re-establishment of "the unity & independence of Germany as a democratic & peace-loving state" was essential.[1]

U.S. Shows Distrust

First official U.S. reaction, announced Nov. 27 by the State Dept.: (1) the Soviet offer, timed to coincide with French Parliamentary debate on foreign policy, was "another Soviet effort to impede progress on European unity & strength"; (2) Russia was trying to "gloss over the uncompromising nature of Soviet policy as exposed by the note of Nov. 3."[2]

State Secy. John Foster Dulles told a news conference Dec. 1: the U.S. would "embrace" the plan for ministerial talks with Russia if they could solve the German & Austrian problems; it would not "rush into acceptance of any Soviet proposals without reading all the fine print." He said Nov. 30 that the U.S. welcomed opportunities to "settle specific disputes," to end the arms race and to "reduce the risk of war," but regarded the conference table not "as a place where we surrender our principles but . . . for making our principles prevail."[3]

U.S. distrust of Red motives was reiterated by State Undersecy. Donold B. Lourie in Chicago Nov. 28. He said: Russia's earlier attitude was "deceptive" & "dishonest" and the Nov. 26 note was an attempt to "overcome some of the disastrous consequences of its predecessors."

Allies React Favorably

French Premier Laniel told the French Natl. Assembly Nov. 27 that Russia's note on Big 4 talks "may constitute the prelude to an improvement in the international climate, for which France would be the first to rejoice." The French Foreign Ministry was less enthusiastic, noting that Russia still opposed German rearmament which "France feels is necessary to the security of Western Europe."

British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden told Commons Nov. 30: he hoped it would be possible to arrange the Big 4 Foreign Ministers meeting at an early date; he had "every reason" to believe the U.S. indorsed this stand.[4]

Laniel Wins EDC Test Vote

French Premier Laniel won by 31 votes Nov. 27 when the Natl. Assembly in Paris voted on a test of confidence in his Govt.'s efforts to create a "united Europe."

Laniel scored his narrow victory only because 100 Deputies, mostly de Gaullist opponents of the EDC, abstained. The confidence vote enabled Laniel to attend the Big 3 Bermuda meeting but was too weak to assure French acceptance of the European Defense Community treaty (314 votes needed for Assembly majority).[5]

More EDC Study Scheduled

Foreign Ministers of 5 EDC nations, handicapped by the absence of French Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault, ended an inconclusive 3-day meeting in The Hague Nov. 28. Bidault, detained in Paris by the Natl. Assembly debate on foreign policy, attended only the last session of the conference. The ministers set up a committee for further study of West European political federation and decided to meet Mar. 30 in Brussels.[6]

Balkan Defense Pact Backed

Greek Premier Alexander Papagos indicated Nov. 27 that Greece, Turkey & Yugoslavia could make no further progress toward a Balkan military alliance until Yugoslavia joined NATO. He told the Greek Chamber of Deputies: recent military talks in Belgrade had resulted in a common defense plan; he hoped "all prevailing obstacles" to Yugoslavia's inclusion in NATO would be removed.[7]

Spain Approves U.S. Pact

The Spanish Cortes (Parliament) unanimously ratified Nov. 30 Spain's aid-for-bases agreement with the U.S. Before the vote, Forgn. Min. Alberto Martin Artajo said the Truman Admin. had delayed the pact but "with the arrival in power of the Republican Admin., certain obstructions that threatened at one time to make negotiations interminable disappeared."[8]

Dulles Gives Baltic Pledge

State Secy. Dulles promised the peoples of Lithuania, Estonia & Latvia Nov. 30 that the U.S. would not "confirm their captivity" by recognizing Russia's "incorporation" of their countries. He said Soviet "despotism" must change "or be doomed ultimately to collapse." He was the first witness before a special House committee in Washington (under chairmanship of Rep. Charles J. Kersten, R., Wis.) investigating Russia's annexation of the Baltic nations.

Gen. Kasys Musteikis, Defense Minister in the last free Lithuanian Cabinet, told the committee Nov. 30: Russia obtained military bases in the Baltic states through threats of force in 1939, ordered new elections with only one set of Communist-approved candidates in 1940; these puppet Govts. then asked Moscow to incorporate the states into the USSR.

Both Musteikis & Alfred Berzins, ex-Latvian Public Affairs Minister who testified Dec. 1, said Andrei Y. Vishinsky, operating from the Soviet Embassy in Riga, set up the puppet regime in Latvia.[9]

INDO-CHINA

Rebel Peace 'Feeler'

Indo-Chinese rebel leader Ho Chi Minh said in a cabled message published in the Stockholm newspaper *Expressen* Nov. 29 that he "will be ready to meet" French proposals "if, having learned the lesson of these [7] years of war, the French Govt. wishes to have an armistice & settle the question by negotiations."

Ho's statement received a mixed reception in Paris but was met almost entirely with skepticism by anti-Red Indo-Chinese leaders.

First French Govt. reaction was a remark Nov. 29 by Marc Jacquet, State Secy. for Indo-China, that Ho's message was "full of propaganda." He said Ho would have "to make the same declarations officially" for France to consider them. Premier Joseph Laniel's office announced Nov. 30 that this did not necessarily represent the Govt. view. It was reported that Laniel had "severely reprimanded" Jacquet. The Forgn. Ministery said Nov. 30 that Ho's apparent offer must receive "careful examination."

Pres. Vincent Auriol & the Cabinet discussed the matter Dec. 2. The Govt. then said Ho must make his offer "by an official channel" and that France and the Associated States of Viet Nam, Laos & Cambodia would examine it "with a view to reestablishment of a durable peace assuring the independence of these states" & their citizens' "liberty & security."

Viet Namese Premier Nguyen Van Tam said in Paris Nov. 29: he could consider truce talks only if the Viet Minh rebels gave the "most serious guarantees" in advance but he thought hardly any Communist guarantee could be trusted. He said he thought the surest way to a satisfactory peace would be by beating the Viet Minh in combat. Chief of State Bao Dai echoed this view Dec. 1.

Many Frenchmen were said to be disgusted with the long, costly war and ready to settle on almost any terms. Others warned that Ho's proposal might be a trick to disrupt the forthcoming Bermuda conference.[10]

Other Indo-China News

Auriol said at a meeting of the High Council of the French Union Nov. 27 that Indo-Chinese states were independent, sovereign & equal with France in rights & duties. Viet Namese, Cambodian & Laotian representatives indorsed this declaration. Auriol & the Indo-Chinese agreed that the High Council should be a coordinating agency instead of only a body that aids the French Govt., as provided in the French Constitution.[11]

The Communist Peiping radio claimed Dec. 2 that French losses in Indo-China totaled 320,026 (245,352 dead). The French High Command had estimated its losses through June at 48,000 killed, 80,000 wounded, 12,000 missing against 220,000 Viet Minh dead, 400,000 wounded, 230,000 captured.[12]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

UN Assembly Actions

The UN Gen. Assembly in New York took these actions:

Peace—It rejected Russia's omnibus peace plan Nov. 30. It approved only the preamble which said cessation of Korean fighting was "an important contribution" to reduction of world tension and "created more

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1—see p. 390F2-A3, E3 2—369D1 3—382A1 4—374A-B2 5—391E1 6—391F1 7—391D2 8—323C2 9—256B2 10—383C3, 368C3 11—347F2-C3 12—391E3, 330C3; Vol. XII, 419D

favorable conditions for further actions to avert" war. None of the other paragraphs received more than 10 affirmative votes.[1]

Dues—The Assembly reduced U.S. dues Nov. 27 from 35.17% of the UN budget in 1953 to 1/3 in 1954. It raised Soviet dues from 12.28% to 14.15% in 1954. Vote: 50 for, Soviet bloc & Cuba against, Costa Rica & Greece abstaining.[2]

Disarmament—The Assembly recommended Nov. 28 that the major powers hold private talks on disarmament. Vote: 54 to 0 (Soviet bloc 5 abstaining, Burma not participating).[3]

Charter—The Assembly ordered Nov. 27 the compilation of information needed if a conference on revision of the UN Charter were held in 1956, as suggested by the U.S. The 54 to 5 vote (Soviet bloc opposed) did not bind the Assembly to call the conference.[4]

Forced Labor—The Assembly's Social Com. voted 36 to 5 (Soviet bloc opposed, 10 abstentions) Nov. 27 to take up as a "matter of urgency" in 1954 the findings of a UN inquiry on forced labor.[5]

Judge—The Security Council & Gen. Assembly, voting separately Nov. 27, elected Soviet Law Prof. Feodor Ivanovich Kozhevnikov, 50, to finish Sergei Alexandrovich Golunsky's term as a member of the Intl. Court (to Feb. 5, 1961). Golunsky, who never attended Court sessions, resigned July 30 because of ill health.[6]

Japanese POWs Return

811 Japanese captured by Russia in World War II arrived in Maizuru, Japan Dec. 2 after 8 years in Siberia, where most worked in slave labor camps. Lt. Gen. Yoichi Hitomi & 349 civilians, including 9 women & 2 children, were among them.

The repatriates reported: Russia had built an atomic plant in the Angara River area of South-Central Siberia west of Lake Baikal; Russia had established numerous jet fighter & bomber bases in Siberia; Siberia was being built up militarily & economically; Soviet workers were replacing foreign slave labor in Siberia; there was a great volume of trade between Siberia & Red China; new economic policies were reducing prices and increasing available goods; Japanese POWs whom the Reds never had accounted for were still working in slave-labor camps & uranium mines.

The Soviet Red Cross informed Japanese Red Cross delegates in Moscow Nov. 28 that Russia had turned over 969 Japanese POWs to Red China in 1950 and knew no more about them. It reported that Gen. Otozo Yamada, ex-commander of the Japanese Army in Manchuria, was among 1,047 Japanese POWs still serving war crimes sentences.[7]

(West Germany, Japan & Italy reported Nov. 30 [to the UN Gen. Assembly's Humanitarian & Cultural Com. in New York] these estimates of World War II POWs still held by Russia & its satellites: West Germany —102,958 military & 133,000 civilian captives in the USSR. 7,968 in Poland, 6,565 in Czechoslovakia; Japan —85,000 in the USSR & Red China; Italy—63,000 on the Russian front.[8]

(426 German POWs were freed by Russia in Herleshausen, Germany Nov. 27, raising the 3-mo. total to 4,500.)[9]

Nixon on Tour

Touring U.S. Vice Pres. Nixon abashed anti-U.S. demonstrators in Pegu, Burma Nov. 26 by walking into their midst, shaking hands with them & asking pointed questions about their pro-communism. He & his party flew to Ceylon Nov. 27 and to Madras, India Nov. 29. He conferred with Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi Dec. 1-2. Nehru was reported to have told him Dec. 2 that (a) although Russia was an aggressor in East Europe, U.S. encirclement of Russia was becoming objectionable; (b) North Koreans were the aggressors in Korea but the U.S. had forced Red China to fight by crossing the 38th Parallel and driving to the Yalu River; (c) France is the aggressor in Indo-China.[10]

China Gets British Drugs

The British Trade Ministry announced in Commons Nov. 30 that the British Govt. ban on shipment of antibiotic & sulpha drugs to Red China would end Jan. 1. It was disclosed that British shipyards had been given permission to build trawlers & fish-processing ships for the USSR. Their request for permits to build dredgers for Russia was under consideration.[11]

(Red China announced Dec. 1 it had signed a trade agreement with Indonesia. It gave no details.)[12]

Briton Cites U.S. Autos

Laborite MP Geoffrey de Freitas told the British Commons Dec. 1: recent visitors to Peiping had found the city "full of American cars." "What is good enough for General Motors is good enough for this country," Freitas quipped.[13] He said the British Board of Trade must "overtake the American lead [in trade with Red China] which Sen. McCarthy has established" by his campaign against British exports to Red countries.[14]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Rebukes McCarthy

Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. John Foster Dulles joined this week in rebuking Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) for his criticism of Administration foreign policy.[15] The President also contradicted McCarthy's assertion that Communists in Govt. would be a 1954 campaign issue.[16] But neither the President nor Dulles mentioned McCarthy by name.

Dulles vs. Coercing Allies

Dulles, at his press conference Dec. 1, declared in effect that McCarthy had attacked "the very heart of United States foreign policy" in his Nov. 24 reply to ex-Pres. Truman. Dulles' statement, drafted after consultation with the President & made with Gen. Eisenhower's approval, said "the burden of [McCarthy's foreign policy] criticism was that we spoke too kindly to our allies and sent them 'perfumed' [McCarthy's word]* notes instead of using threats & intimidation to compel them to do our bidding." He affirmed that the Eisenhower Admin.'s "clear & firm purpose" was "to treat other free nations as . . . equals."

Dulles continued: "It is to our interest to assist certain countries, but that does not give us the right to try to take them over, to dictate their trade policies & to make them our satellites. . . . We do not want weak or subservient allies. Our friends & allies are dependable just because they are unwilling to be anyone's satellites. . . . Let us be thankful that . . . there still survives so much rugged determination to be free [otherwise] we would be isolated in the world & in mortal peril." Without air-raid warning facilities in friendly countries nearer Russia, "such great industrial centers as Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & Milwaukee, would be 'sitting ducks' for atomic bombs." "There is need . . . of cooperation between the free nations. . . . To maintain a cooperation of the free is a difficult & delicate process. Without mutual respect & friendship it would be impossible. We do not propose to throw away those precious assets by blustering & domineering methods."

In answer to a question, Dulles said that career diplomat John Paton Davies Jr., whom McCarthy had attacked in his speech, had been under reinvestigation since May.[17]

Eisenhower Backs Dulles

Pres. Eisenhower opened his own press conference Dec. 2 by saying he was "in full accord" with Dulles. "The easiest thing to do with great power is to abuse it," he said. "This most powerful of the free nations must not permit itself to grow weary of the processes of negotiation & adjustment . . . fundamental to freedom."

The President called U.S. foreign aid "as much a part of our own security program as our military efforts at home." He foresaw that the U.S. always would have "differences of opinions" with the nations it aided but warned that "unity among free nations is our only hope for survival" against the Soviet threat.

Rejects Red Issue for '54

The President reiterated "my previously expressed conviction that fear of Communists actively undermining our Govt. will not be an issue in the 1954 election" because his Ad-

*McCarthy Nov. 24: ". . . On Sept. 10, 1953, the Army announced that some 900 American young men known to have been prisoners of the Communists in Korea were unaccounted for. . . . Now, what are we going to do about it? Are we going to continue to send perfumed notes, following the style of the Truman-Acheson regime? . . . [We should say] to our allies & alleged allies: 'If you continue to ship to Red China while they are imprisoning & torturing American men, you will get not one cent of American money.'"

1—see p. 390C3 2—301A1; Vol. XII, 295A 3—383D2 4—313F3 5—392F1 6—301C1 7—392B3 8—362D1 9—356C2 10—391C3 11—348A2 12—Vol. XII, 419J-K 13—288-C 14—340A-B1 15—394F1 16—394D1 17—394E1

ministration will have rooted them out. "By next fall I hope that the public . . . will wish to commend the efficiency of this Administration in eliminating this menace," he said. He promised to release "established facts, so far as the national security permits," to enable voters "to reach sound conclusions" on the issue.

Pres. Eisenhower said his Administration would continue to hunt for subversives in the Govt. and would fire promptly "any subversives located by a Congressional committee." But "in all we do to combat subversion, it is imperative that we protect the basic rights of loyal American citizens," he said. The results of the next election would be determined by Republican performance, he asserted.

The President was asked whether his support of the American right to face one's accusers applied to the Govt. security program. He replied that holding a Govt. job was a privilege, not a right; investigating a person's fitness for such a job was not assassinating his character.[1]

Ends Thanksgiving Holiday

Pres. Eisenhower flew back to Washington Nov. 29 after a 6-day Thanksgiving holiday in Augusta, Ga. At Thanksgiving dinner with his family Nov. 26 at the Augusta Natl. Golf Club, the President gave thanks for the return of American sons from Korea and voiced hope that the U.S. never again would be required to go to war. He said the most important thing for which Americans should be thankful was that, for the first time in 4 years, "we sit down to our traditional . . . feast without fear of the casualty list."[2]

COMMUNISM

Jenner Accepts Gouzenko Curb

Chrmn. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) of the Senate Internal Security Subcom. agreed Dec. 2 to let the Canadian Govt. decide whether he could make public any information his group obtained in prospective interviews with ex-Soviet Embassy clerk Igor Gouzenko. State Secy. Dulles Nov. 28 had rejected Jenner's request that the U.S. ask Canada to drop its insistence on such censorship. He said the U.S. would "take a like position under similar circumstances." Meantime the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and *Toronto Telegram* reported Nov. 30 that Gouzenko had changed his mind and decided not to see the subcommittee's representatives for fear of endangering his family & himself.[3]

Ex-Navy Aide Called Spy

The Jenner Subcom. Dec. 1 released parts of a 1945 FBI report which said that a scientist (not named) in the office of Fleet Adm. Ernest J. King, wartime Chief of Naval Operations, was a "Soviet agent." The report said he might have passed information about the Navy proximity fuse to Dr. Allan Nunn May, British scientist convicted of giving atomic secrets to Russia. The FBI story came from Gouzenko. Subcom. Counsel Robert Morris said the subcommittee had questioned the unnamed scientist in secret in New York Oct. 28.

McCarthy Probe Assailed

Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, N.Y. lawyer & ex-chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trials, charged at a West Point meeting Nov. 27 that Sen. McCarthy's probe at the Ft. Monmouth Army laboratories was a "threat to [Army] morale & efficiency." He called McCarthy's charges unproven, "indefensible fabrications."

McCarthy renewed Monmouth hearings in New York Nov. 24 with the questioning of wartime Signal Corps engineer Joseph Levitsky. Next day he questioned N.Y. insurance man Harry A. Hyman, 31, & Dr. Harry Grundfest, Columbia U. neurology professor & ex-Monmouth scientist.

Levitsky & Hyman refused to answer questions on espionage. Levitsky said he was "innocent of any crime" and had denied spying at October hearings. McCarthy called Hyman "an undercover espionage agent for the Communists." Grundfest said "I have committed no espionage" but refused to tell whether he was a Communist or had given Reds classified data.[4]

(Electrical engineer Carl Greenblum, 37, identified himself in an *Asbury Park* [N.J.] *Press* interview Nov. 16 as the witness who broke down before the McCarthy Subcom. Oct. 16. He denied McCarthy's claim that he had lied to the subcommittee. He said he broke down because his mother had died 2 days before. He insisted he always had been loyal.)[5]

Brownell Attacked

Deputy Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Clayton Fritchey charged in a TV interview Nov. 29 that Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. had used the Harry Dexter White case[6] to "divert attention" from such accusations as:

(1) A charge by Fed. Dist. Judge Willis W. Ritter of Salt Lake City Nov. 23 that Brownell had "refused" FBI aid in jury-tampering charges against Denver gamblers Clyde & Eugene Smaldone. (Ritter sentenced them to 60-yr. terms. Dist. Atty. Charles S. Vigil, Democrat who successfully prosecuted the case, was fired by Pres. Eisenhower when he refused to resign and was replaced by a Republican.)

(2) Charges by GOP Reps. Clare Hoffman (Mich.) & Wint Smith (Kan.) that a Congressional probe of Detroit labor racketeering was stopped by "pressure."

(3) A charge that Brownell failed to answer an appeal by a federal judge in St. Louis for help in a grand jury investigation of racketeering.

The Justice Dept. replied Dec. 2 that the FBI actually had initiated the Denver case and helped the successful prosecution. Brownell said simultaneously that he was giving U.S. Atty. Frederick W. Kaess a free hand to conduct grand jury inquiries into labor racketeering in the Detroit area.

Other Developments

First Lt. Milo J. Radulovich, 26, "is not, in my opinion, a security risk," Air Force Secy. Harold E. Talbott declared Nov. 24 as he overruled an AF board's recommendation that Radulovich be dismissed from the AF Reserve.[7] . . . **Alger Hiss'** parole application was dismissed unanimously for a 2d time by the Fed. Parole Board Nov. 23.[8] . . . **William Walter Remington's** perjury conviction was upheld by a 2-1 U.S. Court of Appeals decision Nov. 24, with Judges Augustus N. Hand & Thomas W. Swan backing it, Judge Learned Hand dissenting.[9] . . . **Indiana** chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union was denied use of the Indiana War Memorial Bldg. in Indianapolis Nov. 20 because the American Legion & Minute Women protested that the ACLU defended "Communists & Communist causes."[10] . . . **William L. Alland,** film & radio producer, told a House Un-American Activities subcommittee in Los Angeles Nov. 23 that he had been ousted from the Communist Party for getting help from a psychiatrist. "95% of the party membership is emotionally disturbed [and] the place for them is on a psychiatrist's couch," he said. Radio actor **John Brown** invoked the 5th Amendment to refuse to testify at the hearing.

Jefferson Medical College (Philadelphia) directors Nov. 30 ordered the dismissal of Assoc. Profs. Robert J. Rutman, William H. Pearlman, 39, & Irving H. Wagman, 37. on the basis of loyalty committee findings. Rutman had invoked the 5th Amendment Nov. 18 in refusing to answer House Un-American Activities Com. questions. The committee had disclosed that he had worked on an A-bomb project at the U. of California in 1946. . . . **Philadelphia** public schools suspended 26 teachers Nov. 20 after 16 invoked the 5th Amendment to refuse to answer House committee questions in Nov. 16-18 hearings. Francis P. Jennings, pres. of the independent Teachers Union, & Mrs. Mary Foley Grossman, ex-pres., were among 10 who did not appear before the committee but who refused to answer questions posed by Dr. Louis P. Hoyer, Philadelphia superintendent of schools. . . . **Syracuse U.** trustees decided Nov. 13 not to fire Assoc. Prof. Abe Gelbart, who had invoked the 5th Amend. in May in refusing to tell the House committee whether he had been a Communist.

GENERAL

Forces Study Manpower Cut

Asst. Defense Secy. John A. Hannah disclosed Nov. 25 that the Army, Navy & Marine Corps had been asked to make an "honest-to-goodness" effort to reduce their manpower 10% (total 230,000) next fiscal year without weakening their combat strength. (The Air Force was scheduled to get 10,000 more men.) Army leaders objected to the cut (140,000 for the Army) but Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said Dec. 1 he believed it could be made.[11]

1—see p. 392C2-C3 2—see 393G1 3—see 393B2-E3 4—see 386F3 5—see 349C3 6—see 394B2 7—see 369D3 8—see 386D-E1, 376B3 9—see 376D3, 37H 10—see 298D2 11—see 363D1

Puerto Rico Offered Freedom

U.S. Amb. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. told the UN Gen. Assembly in New York Nov. 27 that Pres. Eisenhower would ask Congress to give Puerto Rico full independence any time the island's legislature asked for it. He spoke after the Assembly agreed by a 26-16 vote (18 abstentions) that Puerto Rico had become self-governing. The close vote was considered a rebuke to the U.S. Puerto Rican Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín said Nov. 28 that he & "a majority of the Puerto Rican people" preferred the U.S. tie.[1]

Strike Halts N.Y. Press

A strike of 400 AFL photo-engravers stopped publication of 6 of New York City's 7 major daily newspapers Nov. 28. The *Herald Tribune*, only one not directly involved in the strike, suspended publication Nov. 30 on the grounds that its operation was being used as a lever to force the other publishers to come to union terms. It was the first complete shutdown of major dailies in NYC history.

Intl. Photo-Engravers Local 1 struck against the *Times, News, Mirror, World-Telegram & Sun, Journal-American* and *Post* Nov. 27. The union demanded a $15-a-week raise & other benefits. The publishers offered $3.75 a week plus an additional holiday & extra welfare benefits. 2,000 nonstriking employees, including members of the CIO Newspaper Guild, AFL Typographical Union & independent Newspaper & Mail Deliverers Union, refused to cross picket lines.[2]

Can, Dock Strikes

33,000 members of the CIO United Steelworkers went on strike Dec. 2 against the American Can & Continental Can companies. The strike, for a 12¢-an-hr. raise & fringe benefits (the companies offered 10½¢), affected 68 plants in 30 states, 5 plants in Canada.[4]

Major port installations in New York were made idle Dec. 1 when dock workers refused to cross wildcat picket lines of longshoremen who said they had been denied work permits (because of criminal records) by the new N.Y.-N.J. Waterfront Comm. The picketing was abandoned Dec. 2 & operations were resumed.[3]

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Dist. of Columbia Board of Commissioners ordered Nov. 25 that its agencies hire & fire without regard to race, creed or color, except in the Fire Dept., schools & independent recreation facilities, all of which observed segregation.[5]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Pro-Egyptians Win in Sudan

Returns Nov. 29 from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan's first Parliamentary elections, under way since Nov. 2, showed that the Natl. Union Party, which favored union with Egypt, won at least 44 of 97 seats in the lower house. The UMMA Independence Party, campaigning for eventual separation from both Egypt & Britain, had won 19 seats, small parties the rest. UMMA leader Saddik el Mahdi charged Nov. 30 that Egypt had broken a promise and given Natl. Unionists "big sums of money" with which to win the election. He said his party would not recognize the results.[6]

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Britain—Queen Elizabeth II & Prince Philip embarked from Kingston, Jamaica on the liner *Gothic* Nov. 27 for their trip to New Zealand & Australia. They stopped in Cristobal (Canal Zone) & Colon, Panama Nov. 29.[7] . . . King Mutesa II, 29, of Buganda, main province of Uganda (cotton-producing British East African protectorate), was ordered by the Colonial Office Nov. 30 to go into exile in London. He had opposed British plans for a federation of East African territories, demanding independence.

Germany—The West German Cabinet approved Dec. 1 a proposed bill granting amnesty to thousands of persons in 3 categories: those who adopted false names after the war, those who committed minor crimes during the last months of the war & early postwar period, and those punished under special Nazi laws during the same period. . . . U.S. Foreign Operations Admin. Hq. in Bonn issued a formal statement Nov. 23 denying press reports that the FOA planned to aid in revival of German coal & steel cartels.[8] . . . East Germany Nov. 25 discontinued its requirement of interzonal passes for travel between East & West Germany. It retained a requirement that East Germans crossing the border show special identification cards.[9] . . . Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón was given the Great Grand Cross of the Order of Merit (highest West German decoration) for friendship with Germany at a ceremony in Buenos Aires Nov. 26.

French Communist Benoit Frachon, Gen. Confed. of Labor secretary, was given a provisional release Nov. 26 on orders of a grand jury.[10] . . . **Israeli** Chief of the General Staff appointed Dec. 1: Brig. Gen. Moshe Dayan, to succeed Maj. Gen. Mordecai Makleff. . . . **Kenya** security forces reported they killed 101 Mau Mau terrorists the week ending Nov. 17, 112 the week ending Nov. 23. British Army Capt. Gerald Selby Lewis Griffiths was acquitted by a court martial in Nairobi Nov. 27 of charges that he had murdered an African worker. Griffiths said the man was a wounded Mau Mau and was shot to put him out of his misery.[11] . . . **Yugoslav** Govt. Nov. 28 ordered release of 5,312 political prisoners & reduction of terms for 1,882 others.[12]

BUSINESS

Gross national product of the U.S. this year was estimated by the Fed. Reserve Board Nov. 26 at $368 billion (5% above previous record in 1952). 1953 personal income was estimated at $285 billion (6% above 1952's previous record level). Estimated farm income: $16.5 billion, equaling 1949's postwar low.

(The 20th Century Fund estimated in a survey published Nov. 22 that 40% of all world income was earned by the U.S. in 1948, when the world total was an estimated $548 billion. The USSR's estimated share was 7%. The Fund's estimates of per capita income in 1948: U.S. $1,525, Switzerland $950, New Zealand $933, Canada $895, Australia $812, Sweden $805; Denmark $781, Britain $777, Norway $550, France $418, Germany $336, Italy $225, USSR $181. Lowest: Ecuador & many Asian & African countries with $40 per capita.)[13]

Farm price index was 90% of parity (1910-14 average) during the month ended Nov. 15, lowest since early 1941, the U.S. Agri. Dept. reported Nov. 30. . . . **Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson,** addressing the Natl. 4-H Club Congress in Chicago Nov. 30, said farm price supports & production controls that reduced agricultural output might cause serious non-farm unemployment with "terrific repercussions in our entire economy." He said more people lived by the processing & distributing of farm products than by producing them.[14]

American Tel. & Tel. announced Dec. 1 it would spend $35 million to lay the first "voice" cable across the Atlantic (2,300 mi. from Scotland to Newfoundland) by the end of 1956. . . . **N. Y. Stock Exchange** announced Dec. 1 that installment-plan sales of stocks ($40 to $1,000 a month) would begin Jan. 25.[15] . . . **Ford Motor Co.** reported Nov. 16 its assets increased by $173 million during 1952 to a total of $1,757,750,387. . . . **NYC Council** approved Dec. 1 a 27¢ increase Jan. 1 in the city's basic real estate tax, to $3.60 per $100 assessed valuation.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Cobra Venom Treats Polio

The U. of Miami announced Nov. 30 that "a few human polio victims" had recovered after they were injected with a preparation made from venom of the cobra. The announcement said experiments on humans (after many tests on Rhesus monkeys) had not yet established whether the venom would have toxic effects on some human patients. Dr. Murray Sanders, head of the research team, said the work was based on long-available knowledge that (1) cobra venom attacks the central nervous system, particularly the spinal cord area controlling the arms & legs, and (2) an animal body attacked by 2

1—see p. 333D2 2—Vol. X, 269K 3—386D3 4—302C1 5—357A3 6—50N 7—394D3 8—397D2 9—394F3 10—394F3 11—350C3 12—399D2 13—235C3 14—369F2 15—311F2

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income 1953	Net Income 1952	Per Share 1953	Per Share 1952
American Steel Foundries	*$6,337,892	$6,042,131	$5.34	$5.09
Burlington Mills Corp.	†10,877,000	8,601,000	x1.35	x1.09
Dana Corp.	§11,144,821	9,601,735	4.34	3.73
Distillers Corp.-Seagrams	‡37,890,561	z37,282,535	4.32	4.25
Gen. Amer. Oil Co., Tex.	**5,387,897	4,656,704	x4.71	x4.25
Kaiser Steel Corp.	**9,121,284	10,399,306	2.12	2.52
New Eng. Electric System	**6,319,016	5,555,199	.74	.72
McKesson & Robbins, Inc.	**7,010,924	6,634,360	3.80	3.60
O'okiep Copper Co., Ltd.	**9,090,347	9,374,610	8.90	9.18
Schenley Industries, Inc.	§6,679,413	12,065,481	1.53	2.76
Seagram (J.E.) & Sons, Inc.	‡28,375,459	29,553,931	.....	.....
Seeger Refrigerator Co.	§5,169,664	4,685,346	4.61	4.21
Sherwin-Williams Co.	§9,969,731	y9,615,022	7.29	7.12
A. O. Smith Corp.	‡5,112,292	w5,023,530	5.11	5.02
Southwestern Pub. Serv. Co.	§6,709,739	5,489,831	x1.64	x1.44
Superior Oil Co. (Calif.)	§12,000,381	11,900,164	28.37	28.13
United Merchants & Mfrs.	**9,302,268	7,004,748	1.98	1.49
Warren Petroleum Corp.	**10,230,032	8,163,717	6.02	4.80
West Point Mfg. Co.	***6,583,618	6,683,348	.....	.....

*Yr. Sept. 30 **Yr. June 30 ***Yr. Aug. 20 †Yr. Oct. 3 §Yr. Aug. 31 ‡Yr. July 31 w—Includes $1,050,000 tax adjustment credit x—On shares outstanding at close of period y—After deducting pension plan reserves of $2,400,000 in 1953, $2,000,000 in 1952 z—After $4,300,000 tax credit

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Nov. 28

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,027	*$22,076	*$23,338
Currency circulation	*$30,691	*$30,487	*$30,152
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	*a$23,377	*$23,340	*$23,043
N.Y. bank clearings	$7,707,634,939	$10,408,525,692	$7,271,222,867
England note circulation	*£1,549.909	*£1,545.507	*£1,461.427
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	6,027,630	6,719,550	8,111,950
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	146.82	146.38	151.45
Bond sales	$11,459,000	$16,799,400	$18,848,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	97.70	97.79	99.64
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars trucks)†	68,732	104,231	110,784
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	b6,259,150	6,219,250	6,662,550
Soft-coal output (tons)	c8,810,000	8,280,000	10,541,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	*b8,416,116	*8,457,342	*7,971,149
Carloadings (cars)	b725,732	727,058	811,073
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct. 1952
Steel output (tons)	9,462,722	8,883,428	9,790,000
PRICES:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	$2.65⅝	$2.64½	$2.73
Corn (bu.)	$1.85⅝	$1.78⅛	$1.92½
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3365	$ .3375	$ .35
Wholesale food index‡	d$6.53	$6.51	$6.23
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d§	109.8	110.1
BUSINESS:	Oct.	Sept.	Oct. 1952
New incorporations‡	8,267	7,433	8,223
Consumer buying¶‡	128.3	131.6	130.6
Dept. store sales (Fed Reserve Board)¶	This Week b131	Last Week 133	Year Ago 134
Failures (Nov. 19)‡	223	155	167
LABOR:	Oct.	Sept.	Oct. 1952
Avg. weekly mfg. pay (BLS)	$71.73	$71.02	$70.38
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs. (BLS)	40.3	39.9	41.4

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Not available ¶1947-49=100 aFed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Nov. 18 bNov. 21 cNov. 14 dNov. 24

infectious agents might survive without harm from either.[1]

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Dr. Joseph I. Greenwell, 80, mayor of New Haven, Ky. & a physician for 53 years, was named "Family Doctor of the Year" by the American Medical Assn. Dec. 1. . . . **Overseas News Agency** disbanded Nov. 30 after 13 years of operation. It was replaced by Worldwide Press Service & Press Features, Inc., operated by Monarch Syndicate (New York). . . . **Hamburg** city-state officials Nov. 27 rejected a West German Govt. ban on the film *Until 5 Minutes after 12*, a documentary on the life of Hitler. . . . **Ireland** Nov. 20 banned Kinsey's *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*.[2] . . . **Fed. Communications Comm.** (U.S.) ruled Nov. 27 that no firm or person could hold a financial interest in more than 5 commercial TV or 7 commercial radio stations. It ordered CBS to show cause why it should not dispose of some of its holdings in 9 radio stations.

Sylvania Television Awards for 1953 announced Dec. 1 in New York: Play — "Marty" on NBC Television Playhouse (Paddy Chayefsky for best script directly for TV, Rod Steiger as best actor); news — ABC, BBC & CBC (Canadian) for coverage of Queen Elizabeth II's coronation; panel — CBS' "What's My Line"; juvenile education — NBC's "Ding Dong School"; variety performer—NBC "Comedy Hour's" Donald O'Connor; new series —Edw. R. Murrow's CBS "Person to Person" interviews; local education—Dr. Frank C. Baxter's "Shakespeare on TV" (KNXT, Los Angeles); comedy—Danny Thomas' "Make Room for Daddy" on ABC; discussion—Theodore Granick's NBC "American Forum of the Air"; law enforcement documentary—Jack Webb's "Dragnet" on NBC; best adaptation for TV—Irving Gaynor Nieman's version of John O'Hara's "Appointment in Samara" for NBC's "Robert Montgomery Show"; advancement of TV creative technique—TV-Radio Workshop of Ford Foundation for "Omnibus" (CBS), "Excursion" (NBC). The Ford 50th Anniversary show (NBC-CBS) won special citations for producer Leland Hayward, director Clark Jones, actress-singer Mary Martin.

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NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Escapade. Comedy by Roger MacDougall. About pacifist father whose more aggressive son bolts school, steals plane, flies to Geneva conference to present peace plea. A London hit. Presented by Alfred de Liagre & Roger L. Stevens in assn. with Henry Sherek. Directed by de Liagre. With Brian Aherne, Melville Cooper, Ursula Jeans. Nov. 18 at 48th Street. (0-1-6)* Closed Nov. 28 after 13 performances.

Madam, Will You Walk. Comedy by the late Sidney Howard about mysterious gentleman visitor & wealthy woman recluse. Presented by T. Edward Hambleton & Norris Houghton. Directed by Hume Cronyn & Norman Lloyd. Featuring Cronyn, Jessica Tandy & Lloyd. Dec. 1 at off-Broadway Phoenix for 4-week run. (Reviews delayed due to N.Y. newspaper strike)

New York City Theater Co. (City Center) presented limited-run revivals of Cyrano de Bergerac Nov. 12 & The Shrike Nov. 26, both staged by & starring Jose Ferrer.

Closed

Gently Does It Nov. 28 (37 performances).

Guys & Dolls Nov. 28 (1,200 performances).

The Ladies of the Corridor Nov. 28 (53 perf.).

Porgy & Bess Nov. 28 (312 performances).

Take a Giant Step Nov. 28 (79 perf.).

Wish You Were Here Nov. 28 (597 perf.).

*First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 30P] 1—see p. 379A1 2—284A2 3—396C2

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Natl. Council of English Teachers, meeting in Los Angeles Nov. 27-28, recommended that no books, speeches or discussions be barred from schools & colleges merely because they were "controversial." The Council said judgement should be based on how they were used to give students broad understanding. Dr. Lou La Brant of NYU was elected Council president. . . . **Gifts to education:** $1 million to the Baylor U. of Medicine Nov. 29 by Hugh Roy Cullen, Houston (Tex.) oil man who had given Houston U. $2,250,000 for a football victory over Baylor[3]; $1,086,000 to Tufts College Dec. 1 by Harry Posner (Medford, Mass. paper box mfr.) & his wife. Ty Cobb, ex-baseball star, set up a Cobb Educational Foundation Nov. 27 to help youths in his native Georgia get post-graduate education. . . . **Chanukkah** (Feast of Lights) began Dec. 1. (The 8-day Jewish festival commemorates the victory of Judah Maccabee over the Syrians & rededication of the Temple in Jerusalem 2,100 years ago.) . . . **Draft** exemption of an ordained Jehovah's Witness minister who augmented his income with temporal work was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court Nov. 30.

OBITUARIES

Sir Ivor Algernon Atkins, 83, choirmaster-composer; Nov. 26 in Worcester, Eng.

Dr. Ernest William Barnes, 79, ex-Anglican Bishop of Birmingham, center of many controversies over disbelief in miracles, other issues; Nov. 29, Hirstpierpont, Eng.

Henri Léon Gustave Charles Bernstein, 77, French playwright & theatrical producer, anti-Vichy political leader during World War II; Nov. 27 in Paris.

Joseph Burstyn, 52, foreign film distributor in U.S.; Nov. 29 aboard N.Y.-Paris TWA airliner.

Lord Forbes (Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes), 71, premier baron of Scotland; Nov. 26 at Keig, Scotland. His son Nigel Ivan Forbes, 35, became 23d baron.

Milt Gross, 58, cartoonist-author (*Nize Baby*); Nov. 29 aboard *Lurline* en route to U.S. from Hawaii.

Comdr. James J. Hughes, 55, captain of gunboat *Panay* when sunk by Japanese in Yangtze near Nanking Dec. 12, 1937; Nov. 24, Washn.

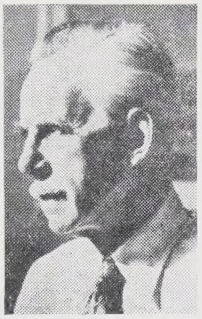
Dr. Charles Frederick Menninger, 91, psychiatrist, founder with sons Karl & William of Menninger Clinic & Foundation; Nov. 28, Topeka, Kan.

Max Rosner, 77, owner of Bushwicks semipro baseball team of New York; Nov. 28 in Brooklyn.

Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, 66, Indian member of Intl. Court of Justice, ex-UN delegate, a leader in

drafting Indian Constitution; Nov. 30 in Zurich of cancer.[1]

Eugene Gladstone O'Neill, 65, playwright, winner of 1936 Nobel Prize for Literature & 3 Pulitzer Prizes for playwriting; Nov. 27 in Boston of pneumonia.



Wide World
O'NEILL

Facts on O'Neill: Born Oct. 16, 1888 in New York, son of actor James O'Neill. Spent youth in New England boarding schools. Left Princeton 1907, spent 5 years as seaman & at shore jobs in Honduras, Buenos Aires, Durban. Worked with father's stage troupe & as newspaperman 1912. Began study of classic plays during 5-mo. stay in TB sanitarium 1913. Plays first produced by Provincetown Players (Cape Cod & NYC) 1916-17.

Won Pulitzers for "Beyond the Horizon" (1920), "Anna Christie" (1922), 9-act "Strange Interlude" (1928). Other major works: "S.S. Glencairn" (4 1-act plays), "The Emperor Jones," "Mourning Becomes Electra," "The Hairy Ape," "Ah, Wilderness!", "Desire Under the Elms," "Marco Millions," "Lazarus Laughed," "Ile," "The Rope," "Where the Cross Is Made," "Gold," "The Straw," "All God's Chillun Got Wings," "The Fountain," "The Great God Brown," "Dynamo," "Days Without End," "The Iceman Cometh" (last new B'way production—1946). Most works were tragedies of man's struggles against fate. O'Neill was most widely-produced modern playwright except Geo. Bernard Shaw. Inactive in recent years due to Parkinson's disease. Plays unproduced before death: "A Touch of the Poet," "Long Day's Journey Into Night." He specified that latter not be published for 24 years after his death.

Survived by 3d wife, ex-actress Carlotta Monterey, & Oona (Mrs. Charles) Chaplin, daughter by 2d wife. Son Eugene Jr. committed suicide 1950. Son Shane had long been out of touch with father.[2]

SPORTS

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Nov. 29

Chi.Bears 24, L.A. 21
Washn. 17, Pitts. 9
Cleve. 27, Chi.Cards 16
S.Fran. 38, Balti. 21
N.Y. 37, Phila. 28

***Nov. 26**

Detrt. 34, G.Bay 15

College

Nov. 28

Ala. 10, Auburn 7
Ark. 27, Tulsa 7
Army 20, Navy 7
Bos.C. 6, H.Cross 8
Bos.U. 41, W&M 14
Colo.A&M 13, Colo. 7
Duke 35, N.C. 20
Fla.St. 23, N.C.St. 13
Ga.Tech 28, Ga. 12
LSU 32, Tulane 13
Miami 14, Fla. 10
Miss. 7, Miss.St. 7
Notre Dame 48, USC 14
Okla. 42, Okla.A&M 7
Rice 41, Baylor 19
TCU 13, SMU 0
Tenn. 33, Vandblt. 6
Tex.Tech 46, H.-Sim. 12
Vilnva. 20, Fordm. 13

***Nov. 26**

Brown 7, Colgate 7
Cinci. 14, Miami (O.) 0
Col.Pac. 20, Utah St. 14
Cornell 7, Penn 7
Denver 13, Wyo. 13
Detrt. 26, Wichita 6
Miss.So. 33, Chatnga. 19
Texas 21, Tex.A&M 12
Utah 33, Brig. Yng. 32
VMI 28, VPI 13
Wake F. 19, S.C. 13
W.Res. 35, Case 19

OTHER FOOTBALL NEWS

Top college teams: AP's nationwide poll of sportswriters & broadcasters Dec. 1 rated Maryland first, Notre Dame 2d, Michigan State 3d, Oklahoma 4th, UCLA 5th, Rice 6th, Illinois 7th, Georgia Tech 8th, Iowa 9th, West Virginia 10th. Maryland, only major team unbeaten & untied, won 10 games.

UP's nationwide poll of coaches Nov. 30 differed as follows: UCLA 4th, Oklahoma 5th, Texas 8th, Georgia Tech 9th, Iowa 10th.

Bowl game pairings for New Year's Day (games won, lost & tied in parenthesis): **Rose** (Pasadena)—UCLA (8-1-0), Michigan State (8-1-0); **Orange** (Miami)—Maryland (10-0-0), Oklahoma (8-1-1); **Sugar** (New Orleans) — Georgia Tech (8-2-1), West Virginia (9-1-0); **Cotton** (Dallas)—Rice (8-2-0), Alabama (6-2-3); **Gator** (Jacksonville, Fla.)—Auburn (7-2-1), Texas Tech (10-1-0); **Sun** (El Paso, Tex.)—Western Texas (8-1-0), Mississippi Southern (9-1-0); **Cigar** (Tampa, Fla.)—La Crosse (Wis.) State (9-0-0), Missouri Valley (7-1-0).

College conference champions: Eastern (Ivy)—Cornell; Atlantic Coast—Maryland; Western—Mich. State & Illinois; Southern—West Virginia; Southeastern—Alabama; Big 7—Oklahoma; Southwest—Rice; Mo. Valley—Okla. A&M; Border—Texas Tech; Skyline—Utah; Pacific Coast—UCLA.

John Lattner, Notre Dame back, was designated Dec. 1 to receive both the Maxwell & Heisman trophies as the year's outstanding college player.[3] . . . **Gene Ronzani** resigned Nov. 27 as coach of Green Bay in the NFL.

Roundup

Avery Brundage, 66, retired Nov. 30 as U.S. Olympic Assn. president, a post he had held for 25 years. Tug Wilson, Western (Big 10) Conf. commissioner, was elected to succeed him at an association meeting in Washington. (Brundage remained president of the Intl. Olympic Assn.)[4] **The USOA** Dec. 1 elected James Kelly of Minnesota U. coach of the 1956 U.S. Olympic track team. **The AAU,** meeting in Washington Nov. 27, adopted plans to strengthen U.S. Olympic teams in Greco-Roman wrestling & gymnastics, in which Russia scored heavily in the 1952 Olympics.

Al Rosen, 28, Cleveland 3d baseman, was selected unanimously by Baseball Writers' Assn. members as most valuable player last season in the American League (poll announced Nov. 27).[5] . . . **Marty Marion** replaced Roger (Doc) Cramer as a Chicago White Sox coach Nov. 30.[6] . . . **Augie Galan** was signed as a Phila. Athletics coach Nov. 30.[7] . . . **Intl. League** managerial appointments: Max Macon by Montreal[8] Nov. 27, Lester R. Bell by Ottawa Nov. 25, Luke Sewell by Toronto Dec. 2. . . . **Robert (Red) Rolfe,** 45, ex-Detroit Tiger mgr., was appointed Nov. 27 to become athletic director at Dartmouth July 1 succeeding Wm. H. McCarter.

E. J. (Dutch) Harrison won the $10,000 Columbia golf open at Ft. Jackson, S.C. Nov. 29 for $2,000. . . . **Natl. Basketball Assn.** player trades: Max Zaslofsky from Baltimore to Milwaukee for Bob Houbregs Nov. 25; Jack Nichols from Milwaukee to Boston Nov. 28 for cash & players Paul Unruh, Tom Lillis, J. C. Maze, John Azary, Red Eyde. . . . **Dudley Hanover,** a leading harness racing horse, was retired to stud Nov. 30.[9]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents

Ex-Gov. Kim Sigler, 59, of Michigan, his sister & brother-in-law (Mr. & Mrs. Harold Schuyler) and secretary (Mrs. Ruth Prentice) were killed Nov. 30 when his private plane crashed after striking the antenna of WBCK-TV, Battle Creek.[10]

Edgar Werner Hopf, 31, of Switzerland, a researcher in TV at Stanford U., was killed Nov. 29 when he fell 800 feet down a slope of Mt. Shasta, Calif. He was a member of a mountain climbing expedition led by Jon Lindbergh.[11]

Crime News

George D. O'Brien, 43, of Wollaston, Mass., ex-convict, and his wife Margaret, 42, & son George Jr., 19-yr.-old MIT student, were arrested by the FBI Nov. 25 in connection with the $681,700 robbery of an armored car in Danvers, Mass. Mar. 25, 1952. O'Brien was charged with robbery, his wife & son with receiving some of the loot.

Sgt. Maurice L. Schick, 29, of Canonsburg, Pa., was charged by Army authorities in Tokyo Nov. 28 with the murder of Susan Rothschild, 9, daughter of Col. Jacquard Rothschild. The Army said Schick had confessed to strangling the girl because of an uncontrollable urge to kill.

2 men on the FBI's list of "10 most wanted fugitives" arrested on tips from persons who saw their pictures accompanying a *Saturday Evening Post* article: Thomas Jackson Massingale, 20, wanted for unlawful flight after escape from a Hutchinson, Kan. reformatory May 14, arrested Nov. 26 in Las Vegas, N.M.; Sidney Gordon Martin, 31, who shot & robbed a farmer and broke jail in Northampton, Mass. in 1950, arrested Nov. 27 in Corpus Christi, Tex.

Mrs. Betty Robbins, 25, was arrested by the FBI in Philadelphia Nov. 30 on a charge of trying to extort $4,000 from Robert C. Greenlease Sr., father of kidnapped & murdered Bobby Greenlease. FBI agents said she wrote Greenlease about Oct. 6 posing as the kidnapper and offering to return the boy for $4,000, which she wanted to pay for her treatment for epilepsy.[12]

Michael Dalessio (Mikey Dee), 40, one of 3 brothers who allegedly controlled gambling on Staten Island, N.Y., received a 15-mo. federal prison sentence in Brooklyn Nov. 27 for evasion of $86,892 in income taxes in 1946, 1947 & 1949.[13]

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Thomas C. Buntin, 50, member of a prominent Nashville family, and Betty McCuddy, 44, his secretary with whom he disappeared 22 years ago, were found by the *Nashville Tennessean* Nov. 25 living in Orange, Tex., as Mr. & Mrs. Thomas D. Palmer. They had raised a family of 6 children. Both were declared legally dead about 15 years ago. . . . **Theos Casimir Bernard,** American "white lama" who disappeared in Tibet in 1947, was declared by a court in Los Angeles Nov. 27 to be legally dead. . . . **Epidemic** of "weeping sickness," an eye ailment that caused abcessed eyelids & streaming tears, was reported Dec. 1 in Austria, with lesser outbreaks in Germany & Holland.

Divorced Nov. 25: Actress Julie London, 26, from Jack Webb, 33, star of the radio-TV program *Dragnet;* in Los Angeles. She received a $500,000 settlement.

*Thanksgiving Day 1—see p. 82M-N 2—Vol. XII, 250J 3—Vol. XII, 392M 4—380G2; Vol. XII, 252A-B 5—396C1, 328C-D1 6—380A2 7—396C3 8—396B2 9—Vol. XII, 400H 10—Vol. VIII, 357D 11—184P 12—396G2 13—Vol. XI, 356N